



For ever float that standard wheel—Where Freedom's foot falls before us? With Freedom's foot beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

There is at least one merit which all will accord to President Lincoln in his message to congress, and that is brevity. He omits allusion to no public interest, yet does not attempt to embody in his communication the reports of every department in the government, nor has he traveled the beaten track of arguments which his predecessors long ago exhausted. His statement of the general condition of the country is satisfactory. His specific recommendations seem timely and well-considered, and if his language sometimes falls below the court standard, his meaning is clear and his position free from ambiguity.

The only point likely to create a disagreement of opinion is his plan for preserving a loyal state organization in the seceded states. In this particular he himself anticipates the nature of the difficulty when he says any proposition on the subject, "is beset with the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or taken too soon," and that "the objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive, consists in the danger of committing on what could be more safely left to future developments." Unquestionably the time and manner of the settlement of the war present far greater difficulties than the prosecution of the war while the rebellion exists. The plan now proposed by the President in his message and offered in his proclamation to the seceded states, conflicts with the opinions of those who would remand those states to a territorial condition. The President, however, appears to us to have carefully guarded the question of slavery, which is the main object of the advocates of the territorial theory, and while retaining the organization of the states, removes the great evil sought to be destroyed by a congressional control of the seceded territory.

Whether he has devised the best plan, or whether some other, to which he expresses a willingness to yield, if his own should fail, must be adopted, time will develop. In the meantime every patriot will rejoice that he still adheres to a military suppression of a continued resistance, and those who welcomed the emancipation proclamation as a long-desired act in itself, and a harbinger of freedom throughout the Union, will feel strengthened in their confidence in him by the declaration that he shall not attempt to retract or modify that proclamation, nor return to slavery any person who is free by its terms. Abraham Lincoln, if he sometimes moves slowly, takes us retrograde steps, and here is the hope of the future and the secret of the popular trust in him.

The Families of Soldiers.

When meetings were being held evening after evening, two years since, for the purpose of filling our quota of volunteers, promises were then and there made that the families of every man enlisting should be cared for in all respects. Have we forgot that it was a great inducement for men to enlist aside from their patriotism and love of country? Do we forget that these men had less reason to brave the dangers of the camp and battle field than those who remained behind in the security of home, rendered so by the enlistment of these very men? Do we forget that they had little to lose except a country and a good and beneficent government? Do we forget that men of property, who have built fine residences and reared magnificent buildings to accommodate the increasing business of the city, are alone secure amid their wealth and happiness by the wall of brilliant steel that these volunteers have formed far down in rebellion? If we have not forgot all these things, then let us see that our promises are fulfilled, remembering that to those brave men we owe look for protection in our present security, and were it not for them the fate of the city of Janesville might long ere this have been that of Lawrence, Kansas. Let us not forget, but give thanks, that these men were made of such sturdy material, of brave hearts and strong arms, that we have got a government, a flag and a country left us and our posterity.

Men of property, charitable men, and of true patriotism, and lacking not that Christianity inherent in the breast of all who love their God and their country, it is to you that I would appeal at this time. Do your duty in this hour of your country's need, and if you cannot make up your minds to dare the dangers of the camp and field, do not fail to give of your bountiful stores that so many of the families of those who have the courage to go forth to the field and gloriously die for the government of their choice so urgently require. What matters it if you divide with them the last dollar so that the government is sustained, and the nation's existence preserved? More anon.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued.] This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the 1st day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of 1,456,514 acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands, notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits. I cordially concur in the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the features of the system, secure the greatest practical extent of its benefits to those who have left their homes in defense of the country in this arduous crisis.

REVENUE FROM MINERAL LANDS.

I invite your attention to the views of the secretary of war as to the propriety of raising, by appropriation or legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sunday treaties have been negotiated, which will in due time be submitted to congress. I am glad to see that the general condition of the country is satisfactory. His specific recommendations seem timely and well-considered, and if his language sometimes falls below the court standard, his meaning is clear and his position free from ambiguity.

Sound policy and the imperative duty to these wards of government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevating and sanctifying influence, the hopes and consolations of the christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remedying our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the secretary, will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the government in this district, to your generous and fostering care.

THE SHIP CANAL.

The attention of congress, during the last session, was engaged to some extent with a proposition for enlarging the water communications between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest necessity, attention has been held at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which, ere long, will force its way, I do not entertain a doubt; while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Augmented interest is given to this subject by actual commencement of work upon the Pacific railroad under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great road.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

I transmit the second annual report of the commissioner of the department of agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

THE REBELLION.

When congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits; yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kind words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were suffering greatly from a few armed vessels which were built upon and furnished from foreign shores; and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of a new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of a suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of emancipation and employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the general government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any state, and for a time it was not clear how the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that, if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was intended, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months have been passed. We are permitted to take another review. The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and, by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical connection between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, and owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective states. The rebellion is not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, years ago, would tolerate any restriction upon the extension of slavery into the new territories only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own lines. Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which were otherwise filled with so many white men. So far as tested it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any.

No severe insurrection, or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of emancipation and ridding the masses of slavery from our midst. These measures have been most discreetly followed in foreign countries, and contemporary

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, OFFICE IN UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Dec. 10. The Tribune's Washington special says: "The following is the resolution of which Mr. Miller, of Iowa, gave notice of Monday in the house: 'Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution, namely: 'Article 13, sec 1. Slavery being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment for crime.' Sec. 2: Congress shall have full power to enforce the foregoing section of this article by appropriate legislation.'

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

New York, Dec. 11. Flour 5a10c. higher. Wheat 1a2c. better; \$1.44a1.47. Milwaukee club; \$1.51a1.56 winter red. Barley a shade firmer. Corn 1a2c. better; \$1.25a1.30 in store, \$1.27a1.38 afloat. Oats 1c. better; 82a90c. Gold 51 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11. Flour firmer but inactive. Wheat advanced 1 1/2. Gold has an upward turn. Light hogs lower; heavy hogs steady.

No report was sent to us this forenoon, and the balance of what came this afternoon was received too late to be put in type without delaying the paper too long.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the 13th Battery.

SHERMAN'S POINT, Nov. 28, 1863.

Editors Gazette: The great battle so long pending is at last over, and the result is all we can wish, and much more than we ever dared hope for. Bragg's army is cut up, demoralized, and scattered in all directions, while the victorious Grant is closely pressing the retreating enemy. Of the number of prisoners and munitions of war taken, you have doubtless learned more accurately than I can inform you, for we can learn nothing reliable, all is a confused jumble of facts and rumors here. The battery was engaged two days, from a position occupied by us on the night of the 23d, on the high bank of the Tennessee river, and from which we had a good view of all the fighting on the west side of the ridge, and could watch the effects of our shells and judge of their efficiency. The country here is so hilly that there is not much chance for the artillery of the attacking party—infantry did the heavy work. Our horses were taken from us on the morning of the second day's fight and sent to Chattanooga to haul Gen. Thomas' artillery out to the front, most of the battery horses in his command having been sent to Nashville, as no feed could be obtained here. Our own horses were in a miserable condition when they were taken from us, as they had been fed but once in five days, and when they were returned, after two days' hard work, were scarcely able to stand. A number of them have died from overwork and starvation. On the morning of the 26th, it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated their whole line, and were on the scaffold. This was not unexpected news to us, for we knew well that victory was ours when the night before our men charged and held the centre of the ridge, thus cutting the rebel army in two, yet 'twas joyful intelligence, and served to strengthen our confidence in the man who never yet has failed to lead us to victory, Gen. Grant. We could not join in the pursuit, for reasons heretofore mentioned—the want of flesh on our horse frames—and were therefore ordered into camp at the pontoon bridge, thrown over for the crossing of Sherman's troops, and here we have remained since, spending most of our time gathering forage from the country just gained.

Our division, as usual, has been badly cut up. They went in when the firing was the heaviest, to support Ewing's division which had got into a bad position and was being raked by a cross fire from the rebels. I have not learned the number killed and wounded, nor can I form any estimate by merely viewing the battle ground.

We do not expect to remain here any length of time, as our division came back this afternoon, and we will soon be in a condition to rejoin it. Rations are among the things that were. We live on what we can get, and as the commissary is minus everything, there is no danger of our eating enough to make us sick, as the individual who runs the battery was once afraid we would do in days of plenty.

The draft list was read with interest by the boys, but the opinion seems to prevail that the three hundred dollar clause will rob us of the presence of a few whom we are extremely anxious to associate with for the next fifteen months.

Yours, W. S. B.

MARRIED.

By Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Nov. 10th, A. J. CODDINGTON and Miss M. M. FOLSON.

Also by the same, Nov. 24th, B. S. BURLEIGH and Miss S. PARKER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT.

A comfortable house, near J. W. Allen's residence in the 3d Ward. Inquire of the owner in the adjoining house on the same lot.

delivered

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

The State of Wisconsin, to Reuben E. Demmon.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Alfred M. DeLong, plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 11th day of December, 1863, of which a copy is hereto annexed and to which you are to answer within ten days after the date of this summons, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office in the city of Janesville, Rock County, within twenty days after the date of this summons, and to appear on the 22d day of August, 1864, to answer to the complaint and to defend against the same.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 11th day of December, 1863.

ALFRED M. DE LONG, Plaintiff.

W. S. B. Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

James Ross, former local editor of the Madison Patriot, takes the local department of the Journal. He undoubtedly finds a more congenial atmosphere in his new position.

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NEW SENSATION

Will commence to-morrow at the New Store, Main street, under the Myers House, a sale to continue

TWENTY DAYS ONLY,

OF A

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

CLOAKS!!

Which will be sold without regard to cost or value, and the most elegant stock of

SILKS!!

EVER SEEN IN JANESVILLE OR IN THE

State, which

MUST BE SOLD,

and are offered at a

GREAT REDUCTION

FROM

FIRST COST OF IMPORTATION!!

COME AND SEE!

THE

Metropolitan Cloak & Silk Store.

delivered

L. W. READ, Agent.

NOVELTY STILL

INCREASING.

delivered

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FRENCH LANGUAGE,

Theoretically and Practically Taught!!

PROF. H. J. TURNER will commence a class of teaching French on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 P.M., in the above named place, to managers of the French language. Parents who desire to have their children taught in this class, are invited to have them present, when more particular information will be given.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

As the following Post Office, from and after Novem-
ber 15th, 1893:

MAILS.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Chicago, through, via	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Chicago, N. W. via	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	5:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	6:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	8:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	9:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	10:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Madison, P. M. via	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL TO MILWAUKEE arrives Mondays, Wed-
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Printers Wanted.

We are in want of two good journeymen
printers, to whom we can give full em-
ployment until the 1st of January.

The President's Proclamation.

This important document, which we had
no time to publish yesterday, will be found
on the first page to-day. Our comments
upon it are included in the remarks we
make on the President's message.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council of
the City of Janesville.

The undersigned, electors of the city of
Janesville, believing that the quota of vol-
unteers to be furnished by this city under
the last proclamation of the President call-
ing for troops, can and should be raised
before the 5th day of next January, by of-
fering a bounty of \$200, to each volunteer,
and believing that the whole property of the
city should be equally taxed in raising this
bounty money; and further believing that
the \$300 commutation clause will be strick-
en out, and the two classes liable to mili-
tary duty thrown into one, by Congress, and
that it is more noble and generous in a
community like ours to raise its quota of
volunteers by a liberal bounty, than to have
its poor dragged from their families into the
field under the operation of the conscrip-
tion act; therefore, we ask your Honorable
Body to call at the earliest possible moment
a special meeting or election of the electors
of said city, under and by virtue of the pro-
visions of chapter thirteen of the General
Laws of the extra session of the Legislature
of Wisconsin in 1862, to vote upon the ques-
tion of raising the sum of \$24,000 bounty
money, with which to pay the sum of \$200
to each person so volunteering from said
city under said call.

McKay & Bro.
J. P. Dickson
John Winans
W. A. Lawrence
E. A. Miller
S. H. Holdredge Jr.
S. H. Culver
S. A. Hudson
Wm. H. Tallman
J. M. Burgess
S. G. Bailey
J. B. Crosby
O. S. Wright
E. C. Smith
H. E. Patterson
G. S. Straesberger
Jno Mitchell
D. H. McChesney
W. G. Wheelock
B. C. Burnham, and 143 other names.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—Eben E.
Lord, of this city, only son of his parents,
a brakeman on the Chicago and North-
western railway, was killed at Woodstock,
last Tuesday morning. He fell between the
cars, which passed over him, and man-
gled him in a horrible manner. His re-
mains were brought here Tuesday evening,
and interred this morning.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT.—We learn that
Kefman, the murderer of Crook, at Shar-
on, was arrested yesterday at Poplar Grove,
near Rockford.

THE Sewing Union and Industrial
School will meet in the parlor of the Hyatt
House, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
Be punctual.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—Mr. Sutherland has a
large collection of juvenile books for the
holidays, one of which he has laid upon
our table—"Dick Rodney, or Adventures
of an Eaton Boy." This is a story, a
well-illustrated and well-printed volume of
420 pages, and will greatly interest its
readers. Published by Crosby & Nichols,
New York.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.—The Rev. W. H. Chan-
ning, of the Unitarian church Washington,
has been elected chaplain of the House of
Representatives, receiving 86 votes. Mr.
Channing is one of the dispensed "abolition-
ists." His principle opponent was Bishop
Hopkins, of Vt., famous for his Bible de-
fense of slavery. He received 55 votes.
A good many votes were scattered.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL.—Washington
engine company, No. 3, will hold their
second annual ball on the 22d of February
next.

Piano-Forte For Sale.

FOR SALE at a bargain, a seven octave Piano, bound
corners and a new case, with all modern improve-
ments of the celebrated make of Light & Imbrey,
New York city. Apply to
JANESVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1893. doid14

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

PROVIDED to-day a large lot of new and popu-
lar books, direct from Harper & Brothers, New
York, also from Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For a
list call at the corner store.
doid14

\$75 TO \$150 PER MONTH.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. COM-
PANY want an Agent in each county, to solicit
orders for their new \$75 Machine, with good, screw-
driver and extra price. We will pay a liberal salary
and expense, or give large commission. For particu-
lars, terms, etc., inquire at stamp, and address
JANESVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1893. doid14

PAY UP.

ALL persons indebted to us by account or note, are
requested to call and settle the same before the
1st of January next. We wish to commence the
new year with a clear record, and hence the propriety
of our call to pay at once, and are sure to receive
themselves called. (double) doid14

WANTED.

A GOOD House-keeper, in a small family, for about
six months. Address Box 573, Janesville, Wis.
JANESVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1893. doid14

Gilt Frames.

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT for sale at
JANESVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1893. doid14

Special Advertisements

AND NOTICES.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE for sale by the
gross, dozen or box, by
G. R. CURTIS,
People's Drug Store.

WHITING'S FINE ART GALLERY

Will be opened about the 20th, in
Tallman's New Block,
Opposite the National Bank. doid14

Medical Notice.

All persons indebted to the undersigned
for medical services are hereby notified
that the books are posted, and that a set-
tlement must be had previous to Janu-
ary 1st, 1894. The internal revenue law
compels physicians to pay taxes upon all
collectable accounts the same as upon in-
come actually received, which renders it
necessary for us to collect the same.

TREAT & DODGE.

P. S.—All persons indebted to me indi-
vidually will find their notes and accounts
in the hands of a justice for immediate col-
lection, if not paid previous to January 1st,
1894. R. B. TREAT.

dec14daw2w Dec. 14th, 1893.

New American Organ.

S. D. & H. W. Smith, sole manufacturers of the New
American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in
fifteen different styles, in elegantly polished rosewood
for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for
churches, schools, lodges, etc. For sale at the man-
ufacturer's store of D. D. Wilson, Janesville, Wis. doid14

A CARD.

Catarth, Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, Early Stages of Consumption,
Liver Complaint, Diseases of Women,
and all other Complaints that lead to
Consumption.

Are treated in a new and eminently successful man-
ner by Dr. Hale, who has a permanent office in the
Miles' Block, JANESVILLE.

Catarth and Throat Diseases always and in Con-
sumption, hence the necessity of consulting a physi-
cian devoted to this specialty, before it is too late.
Those who are trying patent nostrums, or waiting for
the disease to "wear off" should think, while it is yet
time, of those who waited but in vain, and gave down
to the grave fallen victims to Consumption. Many
might have been saved had they checked the disease
while it was a Catarth or inflammation of the throat.
All are invited to call and investigate Dr. Hale's
mode of treatment, practiced by no other physician.
Consultation free.

Persons unable to apply at the office may consult by
letter, when question will be fully answered; them to
give an accurate description of their case.
dec14daw

SAPONIFIER, OR

CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to re-
duce them. It makes Soap for Four Cents a
pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION: As spurious Lyes are offered
also, be careful and only buy the Patented article
put up in Iron cans, all others being Counter-
feits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—First Street and Duquesne War.
doid14

THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES.

Our LITTLE & FAMILY Sewing Machine is fast gaining
a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best
and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing
Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family
Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for
hemming, binding, darning, tucking, gathering, gaging,
binding, embroidery, cording, and so forth. No other
Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a
great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth,
and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent im-
provements make our Family Sewing Machine most re-
liable, and most durable, and most certain in action
at all rates of speed. It takes the interlocked stitch,
which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the
most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use
the LITTLE & FAMILY Sewing Machine. Our Family Sew-
ing Machine is suitable in shape and exquisite style.
The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of
cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It pro-
tects the machine when not in use, and when about to
be operated, may be opened as a spacious and substan-
tial table to sustain the work. While some of the
Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in
the simplest and tasteful manner possible, others are
adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb
manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine
in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and
beauty.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist,
thread, needles, etc., of the very best quality.
Send for a FAMILIAR.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
438 Broadway, New York.

MILWAUKEE Office, 17 Newhall House.
N. B.—The Singer Manufacturing Company bought
back the rights for Rock County, and are now prepared
to sell their own machines.

Office two doors below the Ford House, West Mil-
waukee street. doid14

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,
BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, December 11, 1893.

Owing to the unfavorable weather there has but lit-
tle done in the produce market to-day. Receipts of
wheat were about 1,400 bushels, which sold at a rate
of 91.00 for fair shipping to choice milling spring. Oats
were firm and in higher, with sales at 55.00. Other
stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—extra milling spring 91.00, fair to
good shipping grades 90.10.
BARNY—good demand, choice samples 81.00, fair to
good 80.00. Common to fair quality 79.00, 78.00.
RYE—good demand at 70.00 for 60 lbs.
OATS—active demand at 57.00.
TIMOTHY SEED—in fair request at 71.00, 70.00 for
40 lbs.

CORN—shelled, per 60 lbs, 75.00. Ear 60.00 for
72 lbs.

DRESSED HOGS—choice lot weighing 270 to 350
pounds, 55.00, 56.00. Choice weighing 270 to 350
pounds, 54.00, 55.00.

TOBACCO—fair to prime leaf 7.00.
BUTTER—in demand and firm at 18.00, fair to
choice.

EGGS—fresh at 14.00 per dozen.
BEANS—prime white 3.00, 2.00; mixed lot 1.25, 1.00.
POULTRY—Turkey 60c per lb.; chickens 45c.
POTATOES—good Newhams and Peach Blows 45c.
CORN—common 25.00.

WOL—spring at 27.00, per 100 lbs.
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FRESH OYSTERS

RECEIVED DAILY, by Express, FRESH OYSTERS,
Get 1.10, 1893. doid14

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Get 1.10, 1893. doid14

Rich! Rare! Beautiful!

MUCH THE RICHEST

AND

Most Extensive

GOLD, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Watches,

AND

JEWELRY,

NEW YORK

CASH STORE!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

DOLLARS! WORTH

OF Merchandise received at the New York

Cash Store within the last ten days,

FOREIGN GOODS

Fifty Thousand Dollars worth

OF DRESS GOODS, ALONE!

We Guarantee to Sell 25 per cent

Less than any other house

IN THIS CITY!

Who has got the Best

IN MARKET?

WHERE CAN YOU GET

THE MOST VALUE

For the Least Money?

At J. C. Bailey's Store!

MAIN ST., JANESVILLE,

IN EMPIRE BLOCK.

There is no denying the proposition that

I have the Best Stock of Goods

OF ALL KINDS;

THE BEST QUALITY;

The BEST MADE-UP WORK

AND

The Best Workmen in the City of

JANESVILLE;

Which proves conclusively that my store is the best

place in the city to get either a Ready-Made article, or

to have one made to order.

LEATHER and FINDINGS.

GO TO BAILEY'S STORE

as that is the place where just that thing can be found.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 11, 1893. J. C. BAILEY

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

MRS. S. M. COE, Agent,

FOR THE WHEELER & WILSON, has opened an

office in this city, one door north of the American

Bank, where the various styles of the CAPACITY and mecha-

nism of this machine will be fully exhibited. Her long

experience in the business, with the established charac-

ter of the machine, give her confidence to believe that

she can meet the wants of the public in this direction;

and may be not reasonably expect a share of its patron-

age.

She is permanently located, and will devote her time

entirely to the work.

To estimate the various classes of sewing which

this machine is capable of doing, it is unnecessary—but

from a figure to a better cloth it walks with perfect

ease.

It will use any class of good thread or silk.

It requires no basting.

It makes its own button and fella.

It catches buttonholes and makes them.

Its cording will speak for itself, as will also

its fine, glistening, brilliant, etc.

THE MACHINES

Are Furnished at Chicago Prices,

AND

Full instruction given with each sale.

Stitching done to Order.

JANESVILLE, Nov. 10th, 1893. doid14

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GREAT

SECOND ARRIVAL!

FALL AND WINTER

MERCHANDIZE!

AT THE

NEW YORK

CASH STORE!

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

DOLLARS! WORTH

OF Merchandise received at the New York

Cash Store within the last ten days,

FOREIGN GOODS

Fifty Thousand Dollars worth

OF DRESS GOODS, ALONE!

